

W. Sugden
THE *1848.*
PSALM-SINGERS'S ASSISTANT.

BEING A *A. 1026.*
COLLECTION

OF THE MOST APPROVED
PSALM AND HYMN TUNES.
MOSTLY IN FOUR PARTS.

Selected from the best Authors, and adapted to the different Metres of the Psalms of David, and the Assembly's Translations; with a compendious Introduction, for the use of Learners; and a collection of Hymns, suited to the Tunes.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED
A DICTIONARY OF WORDS AND PHRASES,
FREQUENTLY USED IN MUSIC.

BY ROBERT GILMOUR,
TEACHER OF MUSIC, PAISLEY.

THE SECOND EDITION, WITH IMPROVEMENTS.

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INTRODUCTION.

SECT. I. *Of the Scale.*

THE end and use of the Scale, is to shew how the human voice may regularly ascend and descend by Tones and Semitones. The letters or characters, made use of to express these sounds, are the first seven letters of the alphabet, viz. A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, naming them regularly forward, when ascending, and backward, when descending; every letter of the same name completing an Octave, or eight, which consists of five Tones and two Semi, or half Tones, which you will easily perceive is only seven distances; but, by naming the letter with which you began, you complete the Octave, and of course the voice arrives at the same degree of sound. In the Natural Scale, the Semi-tones are between B, C, and E, F. The Scale made use of by vocalists, is eleven lines, with their spaces (which you may see by consulting page 18) but by a continuation of the above scheme, you may carry your Scale to any length you think proper. In the above mentioned page, you may likewise see the Scale divided into three distinct systems, with their proper cliffs; a System, or Stave, being five Lines and their Spaces; and if the piece goes beyond the compass of five Lines, an occasional Line is drawn, and is called a Ledger Line. To the letters are subjoined four singing syllables, viz. Sol, La, Mi, Fa, which answer to all the letters of the Scale; as, for example, each syllable answers to two letters, except the Mi, which is always accounted the master note, because of its inseparable connection with all regular keys, being always the note, immediately

below the sharp key, and the note immediately above the flat key. But the proper arrangement of the letters, and their singing syllables, will be shewn afterwards. Meantime, let it be the study of the learner, to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the Scale, as without this, no proficiency can be made in the science. It will therefore be proper, in the first place, to commit that system, or part of the Scale to memory, which is marked by the treble Cliff; after this the attainment of other Cliffs will be more easy.

S E C T. II. *Of Cliffs.*

A Cliff is a governing character, placed at the beginning of every System, or Stave of Lines, which regulates them as to their names. These Cliffs are three in number, viz. TREBLE, TENOR, and BASS, (examples of which, see page 23.) The Treble Cliff stands on the second line from the bottom, and gives the name of G to that line. This Cliff of late years is mostly used for all the parts except the Bass. The Tenor, or Counter Tenor Cliff, is sometimes placed upon one line, sometimes on another, although its proper place is the fourth line of the Tenor, and third of the Counter; but on whatever line it is placed, it gives the name of C to that line, and must be accounted a fifth below the Treble Cliff. The Bass Cliff stands on the fourth line from the bottom, and gives the name of F to that line, and must be accounted a fifth below the Tenor Cliff; but let it be observed, that if a piece of music, mark'd with the Treble Cliff, is to be performed by mens voices, in that case, the first space of the Treble System must be sounded unison with the fourth line of the Bass System. By attending to the above directions, it will be easy to name any line, or space of any

system, by first naming the *Cliff* line, and then the other Letters, in their alphabetical order, naming them regularly forward, when ascending, and backward, when descending.

SECT. III. *Of Notes, their Names and Proportions.*

THE notes made use of to express sounds are six in number, *viz.* Semi-breve, Minum, Crotchet, Quaver, Semi-quaver, and Demi-semi-quaver. The Semi-breve, as to its proportion, in respect of duration is equal to two Minums, or four Crotchets, or eight Quavers, or sixteen Semi-quavers, or thirty-two Demi-semi-quavers, as may be seen by consulting the Table of time, page 19. Observe, when a point, or dot, is placed upon the right side of a note, it adds one half of its own value to it, in respect of time, as one pointed Semi-breve is equal to three Minums, one pointed Minum, equal to three Crotchets, and so of the rest.

SECT. IV. *Of Rests.*

EACH note of sound has its corresponding note of silence, called a Rest, which denotes a cessation of sound, just as long as the note from which it takes its name ought to be sounded. See a Scale of Notes and Rests, page 23d.

SECT. V. *Of Tones and Semitones.*

IT was observed, when treating of the Scale, that it consisted of Tones and Semitones. A Tone therefore is a full degree of sound, from any given note. A Semi, or half Tone, is the half of that degree. For example, make A, the given note, from A to B is a

full Tone ; from B to C, a Semitone ; from C to D, a full tone ; from D to E, a full Tone ; from E to F, a Semitone ; from F to G, a full Tone ; and from G to A, is a full Tone, and compleats the Octave.

SECT. VI. *Of Intervals.*

AN Interval, in music, is the distance of one sound from another ; as, first, an Interval, composed of a Tone and Semi-tone, is called a Third Minor or Lesser Third. Secondly, an Interval, composed of two full Tones, is called a Third Major, or Greater Third. Thirdly, an Interval, composed of two Tones and a Semitone, is called a Fourth Minor. Fourthly, An Interval, composed of three full Tones, is called a Fourth Major, or Greater Fourth, and so of all the rest ; the Major Interval, possessing always a Semitone more than the Minor.

SECT. VII. *Of Time.*

TIME is an essential quality of music, therefore every piece of musical composition is governed, as to its time, by a mark placed at the beginning, to indicate the slowness, or briskness of its movement. Although there be a great variety of Moods or marks, there is properly but two species of Time, viz. Common and Triple. The first mark for Common Time is a simple C, which denotes the slowest movement. The time allowed to a Semi-brève, in this Mood, is four seconds, or beats of an eight-day clock. This is called the Adagio Mood. The second mark is a C, with a line across, and denotes the movement brisker than the former, this is called the Largo Mood ; but when the C is inverted, or turned backward thus $\complement$, it denotes the movement very brisk. The measure note

in each bar of these movements is one Semibreve, or two Minims, or four Crochets, or eight Quavers, &c. There is another mark sometimes made use of, viz. $\frac{2}{4}$ which signifies two Crotchets in the Bar; the two last are called Allegro Moods. Triple Time is known by these characters, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{6}{8}$, $\frac{9}{8}$, &c. The first of these signifies three Minims; the second three Crotchets; the third, three Quavers; the fourth, six Quavers; and the fifth, twelve Quavers in the Bar. The figure above, shewing the quantity, and the figure below shewing the quality of the notes. Observe, in common time, the one half of the Bar must be sung with the hand or foot down, the other half with it up. In Triple Time, the one third with it up; the two thirds with it down; being always sure to beat the time, at the beginning of every Bar.

SECT. VIII. *Of Flats and Sharps.*

THE nature and use of a Flat, is to sink or depress the sound of the note, before which it is placed, a Semitone. The use of the Sharp is to elevate, or raise the sound of the note a Semitone; this is called Accidental Flating, or Sharping; but when Flats or Sharps are placed at the beginning of the Stave, this indicates a change of the key, and consequently a different arrangement of the Tones and Semitones, from that which they are represented in the natural scale, and serves to shew, that all the notes that stand upon these lines or spaces, that are flated or sharped at the beginning, must be flated or sharped accordingly, unless contradicted by a Natural, the office of which character is to contradict either flat or sharp, and restore the note to its primitive sound. But as these

things will be exemplified, when treating of transposition, I shall say no more concerning them here, but proceed to take notice of other characters; and, first, of Bars. Bars are of two kinds, viz. Single and Double. A Single Bar is a line drawn across the Stave, and serves to divide the music into proper portions, agreeable to the Mood of Time. A Double Bar is two lines drawn across, and serves to divide the music into sections, or strains. A Double Bar, with points or dots, signifies to repeat the foregoing strain. The letter S is a mark of return, directing to return to that note over which it is placed, and sing over again. When the letter W is placed at the end of the Stave, it is always placed upon that line, or space, upon which the next note stands. When an arched line is drawn over the head of two, three, or more notes, they must be sung to one syllable. These are called Ties. When three Quavers are tied together, and the figure 3 placed over them, they must be sung in the time of one Crotchet. A Hold, or Pause, or Cadence, is a small arched line, with a point below it, signifying liberty to the performer to follow his own ideas, or particular taste. A Diminutive, is a note or notes, in miniature, which take up no part of the time, but serve as graces to certain distances. Unison, signifies two notes upon one line or space.

See all the above characters in page 23d.

SECT. IX. *Of Keys.*

THE Key is the principal governing note of the piece, and is always the last note of the Tenor or Bass parts. There are naturally but two Keys in mu-

fic; the one chearful, or sharp, the other plaintive, or flat. The natural sharp Key is C, the note above Mi, and has the Major Third above it. The natural flat Key is A, the note below Mi, and the Minor Third above it; but these keys may be transposed into a variety of arrificial Keys, as may be seen in the next section.

SECT. X. *Rules for transposing the Mi note through every Semitone of the Scale.*

- 1 **I**F neither flat nor sharp be set at the beginning of a tune, Mi is in B, key sharp in C, flat in A
- 2 If B alone be flat, Mi is in E
- 3 If B and E be flat, Mi is in A
- 4 If B, E, and A be flat, Mi is in D
- 5 If B, E, A and D be flat, Mi is in G
- 6 If B, E, A, D, and G be flat, Mi is in C
- 7 If B, E, A, D, G, and C be flat, Mi is in F
- 8 If B, E, A, D, G, C, and F be flat, Mi is in B
- 9 If F alone be sharp, Mi is in F
- 10 If F and C be sharp, Mi is in C
- 11 If F, C and G be sharp, Mi is in G
- 12 If F, C, G and D be sharp, Mi is in D
- 13 If F, C, G, D, and A be sharp, Mi is in A
- 14 If F, C, G, D, A and E be sharp, Mi is in E
- 15 If F, C, G, D, A, E and B be sharp, Mi is in B

Let it be observed here, that if the Key be the note immediately above Mi, then it is sharp; but if the immediate note below, then it is flat. Having found, by the above rules, where your Mi note is, it will be no hardship to Sol, Fa, any tune, upon any Key, or Cliff whatever, by attending to the following simple instruction. Above Mi sing twice Fa, Sol, La, and below

Mi twice La, Sol, Fa. In both cases your Mi will again occur, and the Semitones will be between Mi Fa, and La Fa, ascending, and between Fa Mi and Fa La, descending, unless an accidental flat or sharp is introduced.

SECT. XI. *Of Transposition.*

TRANSPOSITION signifies to remove from one key to another. This must be effected, either by an increase, or decrease of flats or sharps. For example, let it be required to transpose Walsal tune, page 32. from the key of A, in which it stands, to B, which is a full tone higher; in this case it will be necessary to sharp both Semitones, viz. F and C. This will place the Semitones between C, D and F, G, which is the third and sixth above the key, and the Mi note in C, which corresponds with rule 10th of the foregoing section. Further, let it be required to transpose Paisley tune, page 26, from the key of G, in which it stands, a full tone lower. In this case B must be flated, and then the Semitones will come in the fourth, and Octave above the key, and the Mi note will be in E, the note immediately below the key which corresponds to rule 2d of the foregoing section.

It would be superfluous to add any more examples, as the foregoing rules and directions, together with the tables of transposition, page 24 and 25, are so plain, that no person who pays any attention to them, will be at a loss. Only when you transpose a tune in the sharp Key, be always sure your Semitones come in the fourth and Octave above the key, and when Flat, the third and sixth.

DICTIONARY.

Accompaniment, the voice accompanied by an instrument, or instruments.

Adagio, the slowest movement in music.

Affetuoso, affecting, tenderly, &c.

Air, a piece of music adapted to the words of a song.

Al Segno, the first part recommenced, not entirely from the beginning, but as far as the return is marked

Allegro, brisk, lively

Allegretto, more moderate than *Allegro*, and with less vivacity

Alto, or *Altus*, the upper parts of music

Alto Concertante, the tenor that sings or plays throughout

Alto Ripieno, the tenor that sings or plays now and then

Amoroso, sweet, easy, &c.

Andante, slow, pleasing, distinctly

Arietta, a little air

Arioso, singing well sustained, open, and appropriated to the greater airs

Arpeggio, the method of causing the sounds of an accord to be heard successively and rapidly, instead of striking them all at a time

Assai, an augmentative adverb, sometimes joined to the word which denotes the movement of the piece, as *presto assai*, very quick

Largo Assai, very slow

Basso, the Bass, or lowest part in music

Basso Continuo, thorough Bass

Brillante, much the same as *Allegro*

Cadenza, that motion of the throat called warbling

Canon, a perpetual fugue, each part succeeding another, repeating the same air

Cantata, a dramatic piece

Cantic, a hymn in honour of the Divinity

Cavatina, a short air, which neither has a return nor second part

Chorus, a piece of music compleat in four parts, sung at the same time by all the voices, and played by the whole band

Cliff, a character of music. See Introduction page 2

Concerto, an assembly of musicians, performing pieces of vocal or instrumental music

Concord, an union of two, three, or more sounds uttered at once

Counter-tenor, that of the four parts of music, which belongs to the shrillest and clearest voices of men

D. C. or *Da Capo*, begin and end with the first strain

Demi-tone, same as Semitone. See Introduction p. 4

Diapason, the interval, or consonance, of the Octave

Diatonic, the progression of the scale by tones and semitones

Disdiapason, Double Octave

Duetto, or *Duet*, a piece of music in two parts

Echo, a returned or reflected sound

Favorito, a favourite air

Forte, loud, strong

Fortissimo, very loud

Forte-piano, the art of sweetening and enforcing the sounds, in imitative melody

Fugue, a piece of music which passes successively and alternately from one part to another; that is, to fly or pursue each other

Gagliardi, the same as Allegro

Gai, a middle movement between quick and slow

Gavotto, or *Gavot*, a lively two timed air

Grave, slow ; likewise gravity in the execution

Guidon, a direct. See page 23

Harmony, a succession of concords, according to the laws of modulation

Haut, high or shrill

Haut Contre, Counter-tenor

Haut Dessus, first Treble

Interlude, a piece of music or dancing between the acts of an Opera or Concert

Intonation, the action of tuning

Jargon, a confused multitude of different sounds

Largo, slow ; not so slow as Adagio

Larghetto, or *Larghetto*, quicker than Largo

Medley, a mixture of odd things

Melody, a succession of sounds agreeable to the ear

Men Allegro, not so quick as Allegro

Men Forte, not so loud as Forte

Men presto, not so quick as Presto

Moderato, same as Andante

Musician, He who composes, and he who executes music

Non Troppo Largo, not too slow

Non Troppo Presto, not too quick

Octave, an interval of eight notes

Ode, an air or song

Overture, a piece of Symphony, which serves as an introduction to operas, &c.

P. or *Piano*, soft, sweet, &c.

P. P. or *Pianissimo*, very sweet

Pastorale, signifies to sing in a sweet, easy, gentle manner

Pinch, a grace proper for certain instruments, particularly the harpsichord

Piu, put before any word, signifies, a little more ; as, *piu Allegro*, more brisk than Allegro

Poco, signifies the contrary of *Piu*; as *Poco Allegro*, not so brisk as *Allegro*

Poco Piu, signifies a little more brisk

Poco Meno, a little less brisk

Prestissimo, very quick

Quadruple, four times as much

Quartetto, a piece of music in four parts

Recitative, a method of singing, which approaches nearly to speech

Replique, unison, or Octave

Retornello, signifies short symphonies

S. or, *Solo*, signifies singly or alone

Senza, signifies without; as, *Senza Organa*, without an organ

Sonatta, a musical composition for instruments

Spiccato, denotes strong and well detached sounds

Spiritoso, with life and spirit

Staccato, same as *Spiccato*

Subito, quick; as, *Verte Subito*, turn over quickly

Symphony, melodious harmony, performed by instruments, in Songs, Operas, Concerts, &c.

Syncopation, a note of one part breaking off in the middle of a note in another part

Syncope, is the driving off a note

Tardo, same as *Largo*

Tasto, signifies the notes must only be touched. This chiefly respects Bass notes upon the organ and harpsichord

Tenderment, same as *Amoroso*

Tie, an arched line. See Introduction, page 6

Timoroso, sing or play with great fear and caution

Transposition, to change a piece of music from one key to another

Trillo, shaking with voice or instrument

Trio, a tune in three parts
Tritone, the Major fourth
Tutti, altogether the contrary of solo
Unison, one and the same sound
Veloce, same as Presto
Velocissimo, same as Prestissimo
Vigorofo, or, *Vigorofamente*, with strength and vigour
Visto; or, *Vissomente*, much the same as Presto
Vivace, or *Vivacemente*, or *Vivamenti*, with life and spirit
Vivacissimo, near as quick as Allegro
Vocale, music of voices
Volte; or, *Verte*, turn over
Volte Subito, same as *Verte Subito*
Volte presto; or, *Verte Presto*, same as *Verte Subito*.

H Y M N S.

HYMN I. COMMON METRE.

WHERE'ER I turn my weary eye
 Surrounding sorrows wait;
 For vain are all the passing joys,
 And fairest smiles of Fate.

II.

Full oft, thro' Life's perplexing maze,
 We chace some distant gain;
 Death comes—we leave the mad pursuit,
 And sigh—that all is vain.

III.

And is all vanity below?—
 Religion mild replies,
 “ No other joys save those I give,
 “ Can make thee good or wise.

HYMN II. SHORT METRE.

YE dazzling stars above,
That deck the midnight sky,
Say, whence the mighty pow'r that thus
Suspended you on high?

II

Wide o'er the vast expanse
Your glitt'ring numbers roll;
And thus, methinks, in solemn strains,
You whisper to the soul.

III.

" For THEE, from age to age,
" Here silently we shine,
" To lift thy thoughts from things below,
" And lead them to divine."

HYMN III. LONG METRE.

GLAD Morning now unfolds her wing,
And shakes the dews of night away,
The birds, from airy branches, sing,
To hail the near approach of day.

II.

How sad to them when Sol retires!
How welcome his returning rays!
When love their every breast inspires,
To chant the great Creator's praise.

III.

Come then, my soul! that Pow'r adore,
While light, and life, and time remain;
Soon may my day of life be o'er,
And death's descending darkness reign.

HYMN IV. CXXIV PSALM.

SLOW sinks the Sun
Amid the ruddy main,
While silence seals
Each closing eye to rest;
The weary bird
Steals softly to its nest,
While, from the town,
The sounds of labour cease,
And all around
Is universal peace.

Now, while the Moon
 Begins her nightly course,
 While mild the air,
 And silent sleeps the breeze,
 And shadows stretch
 Beneath the branching trees,
 There musing deep,
 Let Contemplation stray,
 Far from the noise
 And discontents of day.

HYMN V. CXLIII PSALM.

WHY fails my courage now?
 Why tremble I at death?
 Why sweats my throbbing brow,
 To yield that trifle—breath?
 Alas! some pow'r within
 Incessant seems to say,
 That I, in deepest sin
 Have trifled life away.
 Oh! save me from the deep,
 That life I may renew;
 Suspend the blow, but keep
 Death ever in my view.

HYMN VI. CXXXVI PSALM.

AGAIN the fading fields
 Announce wild Winter nigh;
 Each shade the harvest shields
 From the inclement sky.
 Low lowr the clouds.
 And o'er the plain
 Fast pours the rain,
 And swells the floods.
 Loud o'er the lonely height
 The lashing tempest howls;
 And through the tedious night
 Wild scream the wailing owls;
 While round the shores
 Of Albion wide,
 In foaming pride,
 Old Ocean roars.

HYMN VII. COMMON METRE.

TO Him who bids the tempest roll,
Or lulls the noontide blaze,
In joyful Anthems let your soul
Proclaim his boundless praise.

II.

Where'er yon glorious orb of day
Dispels the dreary night;
Where'er his bright refulgent ray
Dispenses life and light.

III

In one triumphant chorus high,
Let all unite around,
Till loud along the vaulted sky,
The lofty song resound.

EASTER HYMN.

SONS of Men your voices raise, Hallelujah.
To the great Creator's praise, Hal.
While the solemn swelling song, Hal.
Rises from the joyful throng, Hal.

At the chearful dawn of day, Hal.
Nature joins the grateful lay, Hal.
And when Evening brings the Night, Hal.
Silence mutes on his might, Hal.

Let us then our voices raise, Hal.
To his high unbounded praise, Hal.
While all nature's busy throng, Hal.
Joins the universal Song, Hal.

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18 The Scale or Gamut.

Musical notation for the scale of C major in treble, alto, and bass clefs. The treble clef scale descends from F to C. The alto clef scale descends from E to C. The bass clef scale ascends from G to C. The notes are labeled with letters: F, E, D, C, B, A, G, F, E, D, C for the treble; E, D, C, B, A, G, F, E, D, C for the alto; and G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C for the bass.

Treble
Contra
Tenor
Bass

Musical notation for the scale of C major with solfège syllables in treble, alto, and bass clefs. The treble clef scale descends from G to C. The alto clef scale descends from F to C. The bass clef scale ascends from F to C. The notes are labeled with letters and solfège syllables: G, F, E, D, C, B, A, G, F, E, D, C for the treble; F, E, D, C, B, A, G, F, E, D, C for the alto; and F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C for the bass. The solfège syllables are: Fa Sol La Fa Sol La Mi Fa Sol La Fa Sol La for the treble; Fa Sol La Fa Sol La Mi Fa Sol La Fa for the alto; and Fa Sol La Mi Fa Sol La Fa Sol La Mi Fa for the bass.

Treble
Tenor
Bass

Table of Time.

19

Common.

1 Semibreve is Equal to

2 Minims is Equal to

4 Crotchets or

8 Quavers or

16 Semi-quavers or

32 Demisemi-quavers.

Triple.

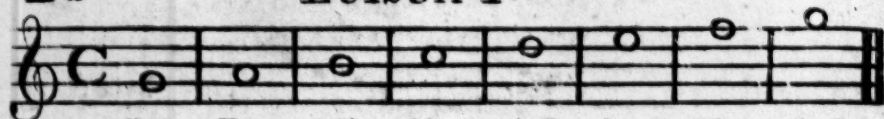
3
2
0.

3
4
9.

3
8

Common Time Moods.

Triple Time Moods.



2^d Sol La Mi Fa Sol La Fa Sol



3^d Sol La Mi Fa Sol La Fa Sol



4th Sol La Mi Fa Sol La Fa Sol



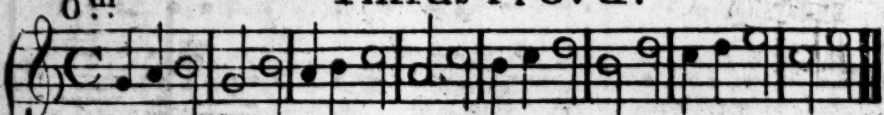
5th S L M F S L F S S F L S F M L S



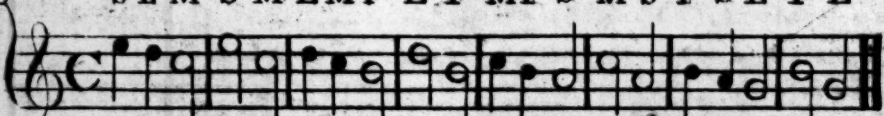
S L M F S L F S S F L S F M L S

6th

Thirds Prov'd.



S L M S M L M F L F M F S M S F S L F L



L S F L F S F M S M F M L F L M L S M S

7th

Thirds Plain.



S M L F M S F L L F S M F L M S

SLM SM SLMFS FSLMFS S S S SLM
 FSL SL SLMFSLE SF SLMFSLE SS S
 SFL SL SFLSS SFLSF SF SFL
 SFM SM SFLSFML SL SFLSFML S S S

SLMF SF LMF S L S MF S L
 M L FSLF FF SLE S S S
 SFLS SS FL SF FF LSF M
 L M SFML S L FML S F S

22 10th

Fourths Plain.



S F L S M L F F S S S S F F L M S L F S

11th or 12th in Triple Time.12th S L M L M F M F S F S L L S F S F M F M L M L S13th S M L F M S F L L F S M F L M S14th S S L L M F F S S F F M L L S S

S M M L F F M S S F L L S F F L S

16th S L L F S S L F F S M M F L L M S17th F F F L S S L M F S S L S L L F L S S F18th S M S F S S S L S F S S S L S S S F S M S L S S19th L M F S L F S L L S F L S F M L

A Table of Intervals in Music. 23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Simple
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Double
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Triple
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Quadruple

Concords

Discords

Concords

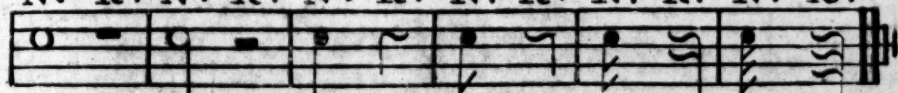
Discords

Concords

Concords

Discords

Scale of Notes & their coresponding Rests.
N. R. N. R. N. R. N. R. N. R. N. R.



A Number of other charaeters used in Music

Treble	Tenor	Bass	A	A	Natural	A
Cliff	Cliff	Cliff	Flat	Sharp	proper	Direct



Single Bar	Double Bar	Repeats	Tyes	Trill or Shake	Cadenza or pause
------------	------------	---------	------	----------------	------------------



Shake on the Whole note. Shake on the half note.
Practised thus. Practised thus.



24 Increase of Flats in Flat Keys.

Key A Key D

Key G Key C

Key F Key B

Key E Key A

Increase of Flats in Sharp Keys.

Key C Key F

Key B Key E

Key A Key D

Key G Key C

Increase of Sharps in Sharp Keys. 25

Key C $\natural$ Key G $\sharp$

Key D $\sharp$ Key A $\sharp$

Key E $\sharp$ Key B $\sharp$

Key F $\sharp$ Key C $\sharp$

Increase of Sharps in Flat Keys.

Key A $\flat$ Key E $\flat$

Key B $\flat$ Key F $\flat$

Key C $\flat$ Key G $\flat$

Key D $\flat$ Key A $\flat$

26 Tr. 1 + Paisley. c.m. *m*

Con.

Ten.

Bass.

Tr.

Con.

Ten.

Bass.

Tr. ~~†~~ Stroudwater. *Ben* 27

Tr. *Ben*

Con.

Ten.

Bass.

3/2

Handwritten musical score for the first system of 'Stroudwater'. It consists of four staves: Treble (Tr.), Contralto (Con.), Tenor (Ten.), and Bass (Bass.). The time signature is 3/2. The Treble staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The Contralto, Tenor, and Bass staves have a bass clef. The music is written in a simple, early style with many whole and half notes, some with ties. The system ends with a double bar line.

Tr.

Con.

Ten.

Bass.

3/2

Handwritten musical score for the second system of 'Stroudwater'. It consists of four staves: Treble (Tr.), Contralto (Con.), Tenor (Ten.), and Bass (Bass.). The time signature is 3/2. The Treble staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The Contralto, Tenor, and Bass staves have a bass clef. The music continues from the first system, with similar notation. The system ends with a double bar line.

Purcell. died 1695

20 Tr. ++ St. Thomas's. C.M.

Tr.

Con.

Ten.

Bass.

Tr.

Con.

Ten.

Bass.

Purcell. died 1695.

Tr. 4 + S^t Ann's. CM. 29

Tr.
Con.
Ten.
Bass.

This system contains four staves of music. The top staff is for Treble (Tr.), the second for Contralto (Con.), the third for Tenor (Ten.), and the fourth for Bass (Bass.). The music is in common time (C) and consists of a single melodic line with a repeat sign. The notes are: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4.

Tr.
Con.
Ten.
Bass.

This system contains four staves of music, continuing the melody from the first system. The staves are labeled Tr., Con., Ten., and Bass. The notes are: D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4.

Early Reformed Tune?

30 Tr. *Burford* - Norwich. C.M.

3/2

Con.

Ten.

Bass.

This system contains four staves of music. The top staff is for Treble (Tr.) in 3/2 time, featuring a melody with various note values and rests. The second staff is for Contralto (Con.), the third for Tenor (Ten.), and the fourth for Bass (Bass.). Each staff has its own time signature of 3/2. The music is written in a historical style with some accidentals and ligatures.

Tr.

Con.

Ten.

Bass.

This system continues the musical piece with four staves. The top staff is for Treble (Tr.), followed by Contralto (Con.), Tenor (Ten.), and Bass (Bass.). The notation is consistent with the first system, showing a continuation of the melody and accompaniment across the different vocal parts.

G. Kirbye? or Purcell

Tr. † St Neot's. C.M. 31

Tr.

3/2

Con.

3/2

Ten.

3/2

Bass.

3/2

Tr.

3/2

Con.

3/2

Ten.

3/2

Bass.

3/2

Con.

Ten.

Bass.

Tr.

Con.

Ten.

Bass.

Purcell died 1695.

Tr. + + Crowle. CM. 33

Tr.

Con.

Ten.

Bass.

Tr.

Con.

Ten.

Bass.

Dr M. Greene. died 1788

34 Tr. ..+ + Elgin. C.M.

Con.

Ten.

Bass.

This system contains four staves of music. The top staff is for Treble (Tr.) and the bottom three are for a three-part vocal setting (Con., Ten., Bass.). The music is in common time (C.M.) and features a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody in the Treble part is characterized by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The vocal parts follow a similar rhythmic pattern, with the Bass part often providing a harmonic foundation.

Tr.

Con.

Ten.

Bass.

This system continues the musical piece with four staves. The Treble (Tr.) part continues its melodic line, while the vocal parts (Con., Ten., Bass.) maintain their harmonic structure. The notation includes various note values and rests, typical of 17th or 18th-century musical notation. The system concludes with a double bar line.

From Knox's Psalms 1635.

Tr. ++S^t James's. *Chor.*

35

Tr.

Con.

Ten.

Bass.

Tr.

Con.

Ten.

Bass.

R. Courteville

36

Tr.

+ Old London. *Chor.*

First system of musical notation for 'Old London'. It consists of four staves: Treble (Tr.), Alto (Con.), Tenor (Ten.), and Bass (Bafs.). The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The music is written in a simple, folk-like style with many whole and half notes. The Treble staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The Alto staff begins with an alto clef and a key signature of one flat. The Tenor staff begins with a tenor clef and a key signature of one flat. The Bass staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The music is divided into two measures by a double bar line.

Second system of musical notation for 'Old London'. It consists of four staves: Treble (Tr.), Alto (Con.), Tenor (Ten.), and Bass (Bafs.). The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The music is written in a simple, folk-like style with many whole and half notes. The Treble staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The Alto staff begins with an alto clef and a key signature of one flat. The Tenor staff begins with a tenor clef and a key signature of one flat. The Bass staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The music is divided into two measures by a double bar line.

Tr. ++ S^t. Ives. CM. 37

3/2

Tr.

Con.

Ten.

Bass.

Samwas

Tr.

Con.

Ten.

Bass.

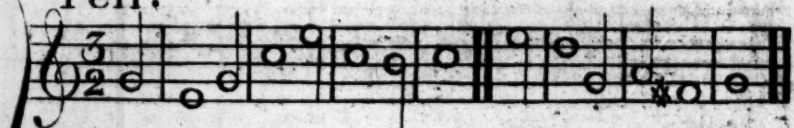
38 Tr. †† S^t Matthew's D.C.M.



Con.



Ten.



Bass.



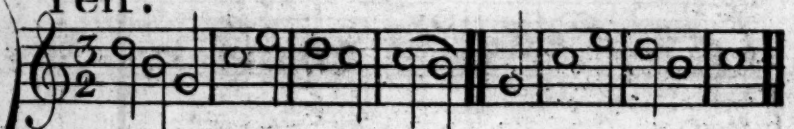
Tr.



Con.



Ten.



Bass.



Tr.

Continued.

39

Con.

Ten.

Bass.

This system contains measures 37 and 38 of the musical piece. It features four staves: Treble (Tr.), Alto (Con.), Tenor (Ten.), and Bass (Bass.). The key signature has one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 3/2. Measure 37 shows a melodic line in the Treble staff and a supporting bass line. Measure 38 continues the melody with some chromaticism, indicated by asterisks on the notes.

Tr.

Con.

Ten.

Bass.

This system contains measures 39 and 40. It continues the four-staff format (Tr., Con., Ten., Bass.). Measure 39 shows the continuation of the melodic and harmonic themes. Measure 40 concludes the system with a final cadence, marked by a double bar line and repeat dots.

D^r W. Croft. died 1727.

40 Tr. ++ Dundee. C.M.

Con.

Ten.

Bass.

Tr.

Con.

Ten.

Bass.

G. Kirbye.

Ten. ++ Coleshill. *CM.* 41



G. Kirbye.

Med. ++ Stilt or York. *CM.*



Med.



Sing Dundee Bass. Con. or Treb.
to Coleshill.

J. Milton, 1640. 5

42 Tr.

++Wirksworth. S.M.

Con.
Ten.
Bass.

This system contains three staves of music. The top staff is for the Treble (Tr.) and contains a single line of music. The middle staff is for the Contralto (Con.) and contains a single line of music. The bottom staff is for the Tenor (Ten.) and contains a single line of music. The bottom staff is for the Bass (Bass.) and contains a single line of music. The music is written in common time (C) and features various note values and rests.

Tr.
Con.
Ten.
Bass.

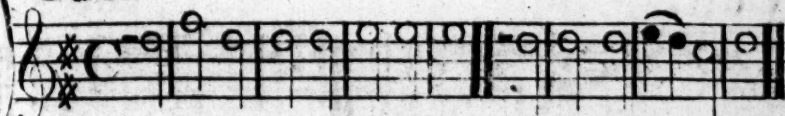
This system contains four staves of music. The top staff is for the Treble (Tr.) and contains a single line of music. The second staff is for the Contralto (Con.) and contains a single line of music. The third staff is for the Tenor (Ten.) and contains a single line of music. The bottom staff is for the Bass (Bass.) and contains a single line of music. The music is written in common time (C) and features various note values and rests.

D^r M. Greene. died 1755

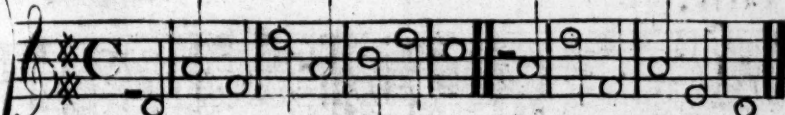
Tr. † London New. *CM.* 43



Con.



Ten.



Bass.



Tr.



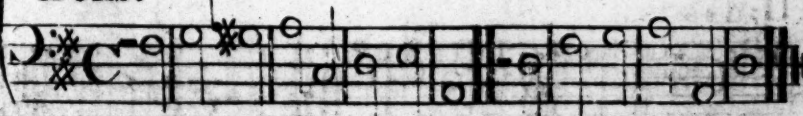
Con.



Ten.



Bass.



From John Knox's Psalms. 1635.

44 Tr. ++ St Paul's. *cm.*

Con.

Ten.

Bass.

This system contains four staves of music. The top staff is for Treble (Tr.) and the bottom staff is for Bass (Bass.). The middle two staves are for Contralto (Con.) and Tenor (Ten.). The music is in common time (C) and C major (one sharp). The first measure of each staff contains a whole rest, followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes. The second measure of each staff contains a whole rest, followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes. The system ends with a double bar line.

Tr.

Con.

Ten.

Bass.

This system contains four staves of music. The top staff is for Treble (Tr.) and the bottom staff is for Bass (Bass.). The middle two staves are for Contralto (Con.) and Tenor (Ten.). The music is in common time (C) and C major (one sharp). The first measure of each staff contains a whole rest, followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes. The second measure of each staff contains a whole rest, followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes. The system ends with a double bar line.

W. Tate.

Tr. + + St David's. *Chor.* 45

Tr.

Con.

Ten.

Bas.

Tr.

Con.

Ten.

Bas.

Ravenscroft. died 1630.

46 Tr. ++ Bangor. CM.

Con.

Ten.

Bafs.

Tr.

Con.

Ten.

Bafs.

Ascribed to W. Tansur.

Tr. + + St Mary's. CM. 47

Tr.

Con.

Ten.

Bass.

Tr.

Con.

Ten.

Bass.

Rathiel.

48 Tr.

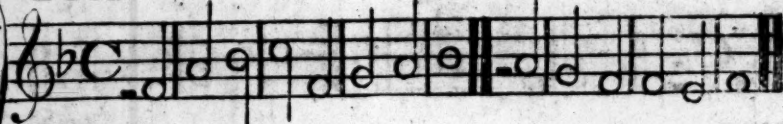
+ + French. CM.



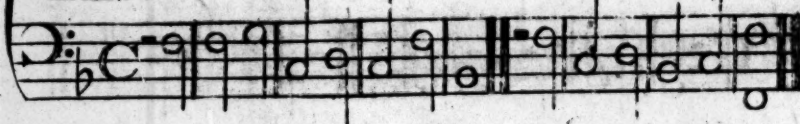
Con.



Ten.



Bass.



Tr.



Con.



Ten.

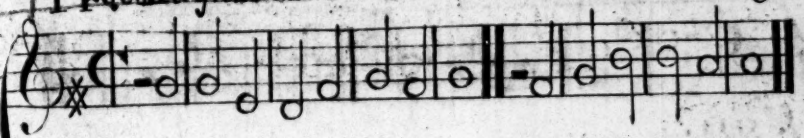


Bass.



Ascribed to Ravenscroft. died 1630.

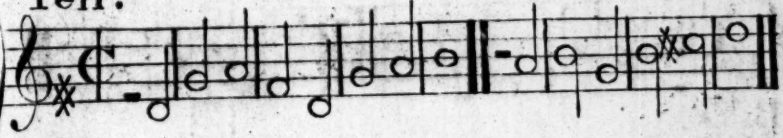
Tr. St. Magnus. Greenock. CM 49



Con.



Ten.



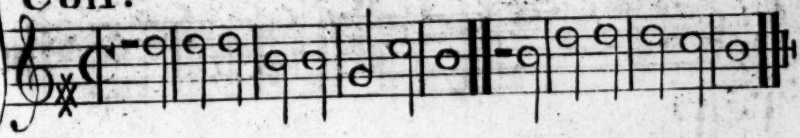
Bass.



Tr.



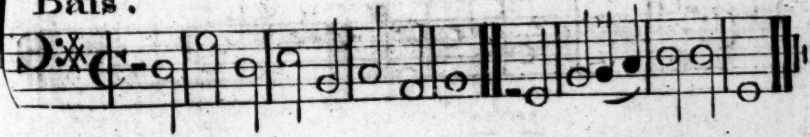
Con.



Ten.



Bass.



Dr. Jer. Clarke. died 1707.

50 Tr. + 100 Psalm. L.M.



Con.



Ten.



Bass.



Tr.



Con.



Ten.



Bass.



Claude le Jeune? died 1570?

Tr. ++ *Hanover 1099/10.* New 100 Psalm. L.M. 51

Tr. 3/4

Con. 3/4

Ten. 3/4

Bass. 3/4

This system contains four staves of music. The Treble staff (Tr.) is in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature. The Contralto staff (Con.) is in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature. The Tenor staff (Ten.) is in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature. The Bass staff (Bass.) is in bass clef with a 3/4 time signature. The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and a double bar line in the middle of each staff.

Tr. 3/4

Con. 3/4

Ten. 3/4

Bass. 3/4

This system contains four staves of music, continuing the melody from the first system. The Treble staff (Tr.) is in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature. The Contralto staff (Con.) is in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature. The Tenor staff (Ten.) is in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature. The Bass staff (Bass.) is in bass clef with a 3/4 time signature. The music continues with similar rhythmic patterns and a double bar line in the middle of each staff.

Ascribed to D^r Croft?
or to Handel

. 52 Tr.

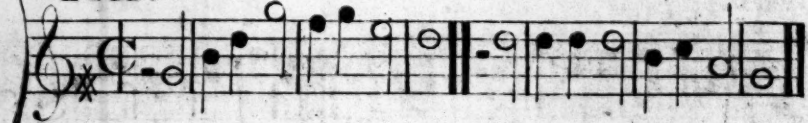
++ Wells. L.M.



Con.



Ten.



Bass.



Tr.



Con.



Ten.



Bass.



Early Reformed Choral.

Tr. + St George. *cm* 53

Tr.
Con.
Ten.
Bass.

This system contains the first four staves of the musical score. The Treble staff (Tr.) begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The other three staves (Con., Ten., Bass.) begin with a bass clef, the same key signature, and common time. The music is written in a single system with a repeat sign at the end of the first measure.

Tr.
Con.
Ten.
Bass.

This system contains the next four staves of the musical score, continuing from the first system. It follows the same notation conventions: Treble clef for the first staff and bass clef for the others, with a key signature of one sharp and common time. The music continues across the staves with various note values and rests.

Ascribed to J. Seb. Bach. died 1754.

54 Med. ++ Newcastle. S.M.

3
4
Ten.

3
4
Bass.

This block contains the Tenor and Bass staves for the first piece, 'Newcastle. S.M.'. The Tenor staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The Bass staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. Both staves show a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a repeat sign in the middle. The Tenor staff has a '3' above the first measure and a '4' below the first measure. The Bass staff has a '3' above the first measure and a '4' below the first measure.

Med.

3
4
Ten.

3
4
Bass.

This block contains the Tenor and Bass staves for the second piece, 'Newcastle. S.M.'. The Tenor staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The Bass staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. Both staves show a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a repeat sign in the middle. The Tenor staff has a '3' above the first measure and a '4' below the first measure. The Bass staff has a '3' above the first measure and a '4' below the first measure.

Med. ++ Glasgow. C.M.

3
2
Ten.

3
2
Bass.

This block contains the Tenor and Bass staves for the third piece, 'Glasgow. C.M.'. The Tenor staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/2 time signature. The Bass staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. Both staves show a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a repeat sign in the middle. The Tenor staff has a '3' above the first measure and a '2' below the first measure. The Bass staff has a '3' above the first measure and a '2' below the first measure.

Med.

Continued,

55

Musical score for 'Continued'. It consists of three staves: Treble (labeled 'Med.'), Tenor (labeled 'Ten.'), and Bass (labeled 'Bass.'). The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 3/2. The music features a series of half and quarter notes, with a repeat sign in the middle of each staff.

J. Holden. c 1770.

Med. + - Martyrs. C.M.

Musical score for 'Martyrs'. It consists of three staves: Treble (labeled 'Med.'), Tenor (labeled 'Ten.'), and Bass (labeled 'Bass.'). The key signature is C major and the time signature is common time (C). The music features a series of half and quarter notes, with a repeat sign in the middle of each staff.

Musical score for 'Martyrs' (continued). It consists of three staves: Treble (labeled 'Med.'), Tenor (labeled 'Ten.'), and Bass (labeled 'Bass.'). The key signature is C major and the time signature is common time (C). The music features a series of half and quarter notes, with a repeat sign in the middle of each staff.

56 Tr.

119 Psalm. C.M.N.

Tr.
Con.
Ten.
Bass.

This system contains four staves of music. The top staff is labeled 'Tr.' and the bottom staff is labeled 'Bass.'. The middle two staves are labeled 'Con.' and 'Ten.'. The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various note values, rests, and bar lines.

Tr.
Con.
Ten.
Bass.

This system contains four staves of music, continuing the piece. The staves are labeled 'Tr.', 'Con.', 'Ten.', and 'Bass.' from top to bottom. The musical notation follows the same conventions as the first system, with a key signature of one flat and common time.

Tr.

Continued.

57

Con.

Ten.

Bass.

Tr.

Con.

Ten.

Bass.

58 Tr. ++ St. Michael's. CM.

Con.

Ten.

Bafs.

This system contains four staves of music. The top staff is for Treble (Tr.) and the bottom three are for Contralto (Con.), Tenor (Ten.), and Bass (Bafs.). All staves are in common time (C) and C major (one sharp). The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a repeat sign in the middle of each staff.

Tr.

Con.

Ten.

Bafs.

This system contains four staves of music, continuing the piece. The parts are labeled Tr., Con., Ten., and Bafs. The notation and key signature remain consistent with the first system.

Old French Choral.

Tr.

+ 124 Psalm. 51 Vers 10s. 59



Con.



Ten.



Bafs.



Tr.



Con.



Ten.



Bafs.



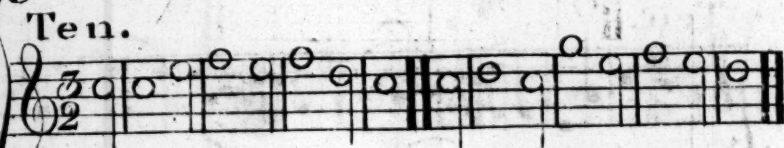
60 Tr. ++ Green's 100 Psalm. L.M.



Con.



Ten.



Bass.



Tr.



Con.



Ten.



Bass.



George Green.

Tr.

† 145 Psalm. Lam

61

Con.

Ten.

Bass.

Handwritten musical score for the first system of '145 Psalm. Lam'. It consists of four staves: Treble (Tr.), Alto (Con.), Tenor (Ten.), and Bass (Bass.). The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 2/4. The music is written in a simple, early modern style with various note values and rests.

Tr.

Con.

Ten.

Bass.

Handwritten musical score for the second system of '145 Psalm. Lam'. It continues the four-part setting with Treble (Tr.), Alto (Con.), Tenor (Ten.), and Bass (Bass.) staves. The notation and key signature remain consistent with the first system.

J. F. Lampe. 1746.
Asc. to Dr. Maurice Greene; died 1755

62 Tr.

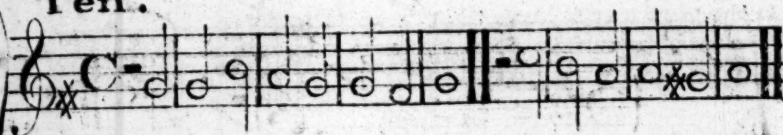
+ Abbey. C.M.



Con.



Ten.



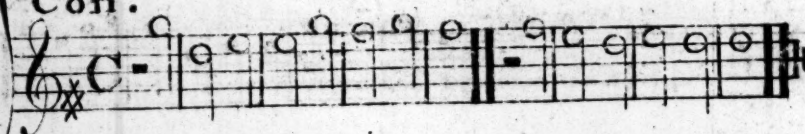
Bass.



Tr.



Con.



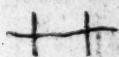
Ten.



Bass.

*From Knox's Psalms 1635.*

Tr.



136 Psalm. 4-6s & 2-8s. 63

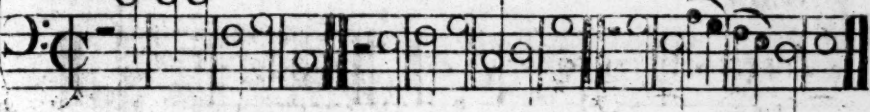
Con.



Ten.



Bass.



Tr.



Con.



Ten.



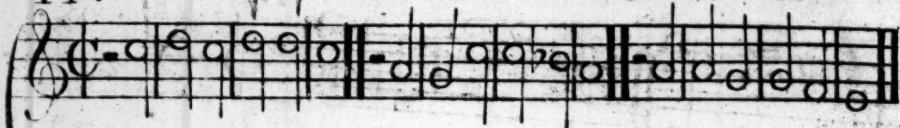
Bass.



64

Tr.

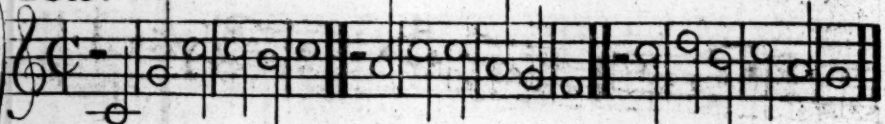
148 Psalm. 46 and 2-8s.



Con.



Ten.



Bass.



Tr.



Con.



Ten.



Bass.

*From Knox's Psalms 1635.*

Tr. ++ Morning Hymn. *L.M.* 65



Con.



Ten.



Bass.



Tr.



Con.



Ten.



Bass.



66 Med. ^{Uffingtonham} ++ Evening Hymn. L.M. *Ter Clark*

Ten.

Bafs.

Med.

Ten.

Bafs.

D. Ter Clark died 1707.

Med. ++ Derby. S.M.

Ten.

Bafs.

Med. Continued.

67

Ten.

Bafs.

Med. + S^t. Alban's. S.M.

Ten.

Bafs.

Med.

Ten.

Bafs.

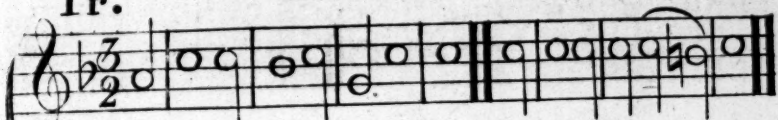
68 Tr.

++ Funeral. *Can.*

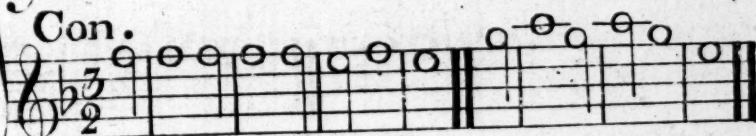
Tr.

Bedford. C.M.

69



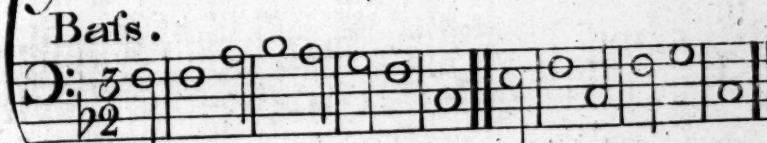
Con.



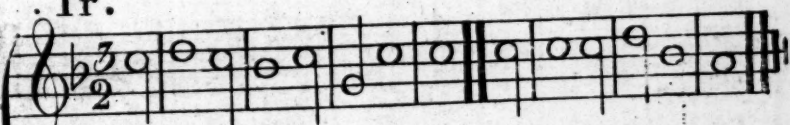
Ten.



Bafs.



Tr.



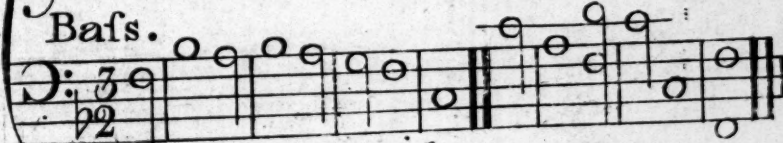
Con.



Ten.



Bafs.



D^r W. Wheatl. died —

7^o Tr.

+ Nielston. CM.

Con.

Ten.

Bafs.

This system contains four staves of music. The top staff is for the Treble (Tr.) and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff is for the Contralto (Con.) and contains a line of whole notes. The third staff is for the Tenor (Ten.) and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth staff is for the Bass (Bafs.) and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. All staves are in common time (C) and have a key signature of one sharp (F#).

Tr.

Con.

Ten.

Bafs.

This system contains four staves of music, continuing the piece. The top staff is for the Treble (Tr.) and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff is for the Contralto (Con.) and contains a line of whole notes. The third staff is for the Tenor (Ten.) and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth staff is for the Bass (Bafs.) and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. All staves are in common time (C) and have a key signature of one sharp (F#).

Med. ++ Easter Hymn. *Smith Chorus 71*

First system of musical notation for 'Easter Hymn'. It consists of three staves: Tenor (labeled 'Ten.'), Bass (labeled 'Bafs.'), and a lower Bass staff. All staves are in C major (one sharp) and common time (C). The Tenor staff begins with a treble clef, while the Bass and lower Bass staves begin with bass clefs. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing rests.

Med.

Second system of musical notation for 'Easter Hymn'. It consists of three staves: Tenor (labeled 'Ten.'), Bass (labeled 'Bafs.'), and a lower Bass staff. All staves are in C major (one sharp) and common time (C). The Tenor staff begins with a treble clef, while the Bass and lower Bass staves begin with bass clefs. The music continues with various note values and rests.

Med.

Third system of musical notation for 'Easter Hymn'. It consists of three staves: Tenor (labeled 'Ten.'), Bass (labeled 'Bafs.'), and a lower Bass staff. All staves are in C major (one sharp) and common time (C). The Tenor staff begins with a treble clef, while the Bass and lower Bass staves begin with bass clefs. The music concludes with a double bar line.

Ascribed by C. Wesley, to Dr. Greene. died 1755.

72 Med. *†* Montrose. C.M.

Ten.

Bafs.

Med.

Ten.

Bafs.

Old Scottish Tune.

Tr. *Abingdon* Renfrew. C.M.

Ten.

Bafs.

Tr.

Continued.

73

Musical score for Tenor (Tén.) and Bass (Bass.) staves. The Tenor staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. The Bass staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. Both staves contain a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including triplets. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Dr. Heighington.

Ten. Hymn for 2 Voices. C.M.

Musical score for Tenor (Tén.) and Bass (Bass.) staves. The Tenor staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps and common time (C). The Bass staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music consists of a hymn with a melodic line in the Tenor part and a supporting line in the Bass part. It includes repeat signs with first and second endings. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Musical score for Tenor (Tén.) and Bass (Bass.) staves. The Tenor staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps and common time. The Bass staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music continues the hymn with a melodic line in the Tenor part and a supporting line in the Bass part. It includes repeat signs with first and second endings. The piece ends with a double bar line.

74 Con. ++ Avr. C.M. Schätzen

Ten.

Bafs.

Con.

Ten.

Bafs.

Con. 14 3 Psalm. 4 lines 6s.

Ten.

Bafs.

Tr. Hymn fourth 4 Voices. ~~cm~~ 75

Con.
Ten.
Bafs.

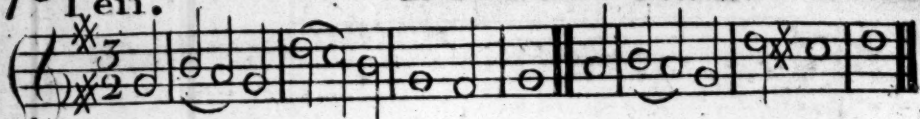
This system contains the first four staves of the hymn. The top staff is for the Treble voice (Tr.), followed by the Contralto (Con.), Tenor (Ten.), and Bass (Bafs.) voices. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The music consists of quarter and half notes, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) indicated by a sharp sign on the F line of the first staff. The system concludes with a double bar line.

:S: Tr.
:S: Con.
:S: Ten.
:S: Bafs.

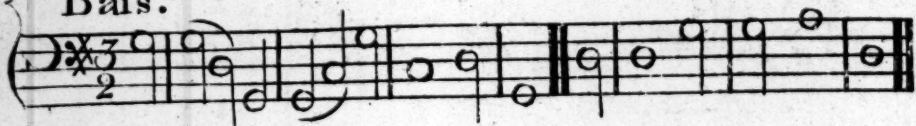
This system contains the next four staves of the hymn, labeled with a repeat sign and the voice part abbreviations: :S: Tr., :S: Con., :S: Ten., and :S: Bafs. The staves continue the melody from the first system, featuring more complex rhythmic patterns including eighth and sixteenth notes, and some beamed notes. The system concludes with a double bar line.

76. Ten.

Boston. C.M.D.



Bafs.



Ten.



Bafs.



Ten.



Bafs.



Ten.



Bafs.



